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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1836.

Cheat or Chess.

The following statement, published in the Zanesville Gazette, was written by a gentleman who handed the editor two dollars in order to become a subscriber to our paper.

"I have a field of about 20 acres which has been in cultivation for a number of years, and in that time has been several times in wheat, which was generally good. But near the middle and on the eastern side of a hill, is a spot of perhaps half an acre, which has always produced cheat instead of wheat; the stalk appearing until about the period of heading, as flourishing as in any other part of the field.

"In order to test the theory that cheat and wheat are distinct vegetables, I prepared a piece of ground with great care, and sowed cheat; it grew finely until near the period of heading, when it dwindled away and produced no seed. As I have found some dissertations on this subject in a borrowed number of the Genesee Farmer, I am induced to subscribe for it, hoping to find in its pages something that will explain the mystery."

Before we attempt to explain the phenomenon in his field, we shall lay down the principle that WHEAT NEVER DEGENERATES INTO CHESS; for when this shall be fully proved, the difficulties attending the explanation, will be brought within narrow limits.

No botanist who is deserving of the name, and who has studied Vegetable Physiology to any advantage, can ever admit the possibility of one genus changing into another. Now wheat belongs to the genus *Triticum*, its flowers and seeds always growing in *spikes;* but cheat or chess belongs to the genus *Bromus*, and its flowers and seeds always grow in *panicles.* No disease or injury of any kind can ever remove these differences in their inflorescence.

These truths however may not be so plain to many of our readers, as evidence of other kinds. We therefore state that *chess is a weed*, and like other weeds it succeeds best among careless farmers; but the same diligence that is necessary to clean a farm over-run with docks, mulleins, or thistles, may clear it from chess. The testimony in our possession on this point, is very full; and must we think, prove satisfactory to every mind that will candidly and thoroughly examine it.

During the long controversy on this subject which commenced in the American Farmer at Baltimore in the year 1831, and which in time extended to this paper,—various instances were produced of farms on which no chess had grown in many years; and in one case a period of thirty years was mentioned. The testimony was indisputable. In all that time, neither inclement seasons, nor trespassing cattle, nor any other thing, had been able to induce even one solitary stalk to change its nature; while on the neighboring farms we may presume that chess grew in the usual quantities. As a recourse to superstition on this occasion would not be allowable, the only *spell* that could have operated, was the total absence of the right seed; and this must be evident to every mind that can understand and appreciate the force of a demonstration.

In conversation the other day with a neighboring farmer, who had just taken to the store-house a quantity of wheat to be sent down the canal, he told us that the person who took it in said *it was worth six cents a bushel more than common wheat.* This farmer has been very particular to sow clean wheat ever since the great controversy in our paper on the origin of chess; and now he has nearly effected the extirpation of that weed from his fields.

An esteemed correspondent who resides in Virginia, and whose communication may be found at page 374 of our last volume, says, "My crops were formerly as much infested with cheat as those of my neighbors; but as I have made it a rule for many years to sow none but *pure seed*, the result or fact is, *my wheat is now entirely free from all foreign admixture.* I do not believe that in the produce of some forty or fifty acres, a single grain of cheat is to be found. At any rate, after a careful search I have not been able to find any; and yet if there ever was a season favorable to transmutation, the last was such an one." Another correspondent of great moral worth has said, "For five years past I have taken pains to sow very clean seed; and the effect has been five crops of wheat *most handsomely free from chess.*"

Experiments on the origin of chess, were made in Virginia three or four years ago by the Editor of the Farmer's Register and two of his friends. Of this party one denied, and one affirmed the doctrine of transmutation, while the third was undecided in his opinion. One believed that wheat would turn into cheat if the seed was *imperfect;* or if it was *sowed too thick;* or if the soil was *wet;* or if it was sowed on *hard, unbroken* soil; or if it was *grazed* or *mowed* in the spring; and in order to bring his notion fairly to the test, a piece of ground was chosen, on which experiments on these *five* points, could be conducted at the same time. To prevent error from any grains of cheat which might possibly be in the ground, the patch was marked out in right lines, and the wheat planted at *measured* distances. Bad seed, thick sowing, wet soil, hard soil, and mowing in the spring, however, were all tried in vain; for at harvest there stood the wheat without the company of one single stalk of cheat in the whole patch.

The opinions of a farmer always influence his practice. When he believes that chess will spring from something else than its own seed, he will not be very particular to sow *pure wheat;* and if he loses *a tithe* of his crop in this way, he will console himself by ascribing it to bad weather. We hope however, that we are on the eve of a brighter period. More accurate examinations have demonstrated the fallacy of conclusions which the advocates of transmutation had deemed irrefragable. It has been shown that what was often called "clean wheat" contained between fifteen hundred and two thousand grains of chess to the bushel; and when this quantity was sown on an acre, there was probably ten or twelve young plants of this weed to the square rod or perch.*

The character of chess as a plant, has not been well understood by many of our farmers, and we shall therefore mention some particulars in the form of questions and answers.

Why is light or imperfect seed wheat supposed to turn into chess? Because light wheat is either blown among the tailings where chess abounds; or the fanning-mill is turned more gently to accommodate it, so that a part of the chess is not blown out. But there is another reason connected with this question: Light or imperfect grains of wheat often fail to grow, or the plants perish from debility; and then the chess which was hid among the wheat, and overlooked when it was sown, has undisputed possession of the ground.

Why is wheat which is spilled on *hard* ground or left *uncovered*, supposed to turn into chess? Because it is brighter and larger than the chess, and stands many more chances of being devoured. Nor can it so easily effect a lodgment in the soil.

Why is wheat which is grazed or cut off in the spring, supposed to turn into chess? Because, being a stronger and more thrifty plant than the chess, it suffers more, and often perishes in consequence. The chess then springs up in its place.

Why is wheat which is sowed on wet ground, supposed to turn into chess? Because it is not so *hardy* a plant as the latter; and hence it is often thrown out by the frost and winter killed. The chess then, having the ground to itself, spreads and flourishes; and many persons have believed that it stood on the roots of the wheat! This however, is a great mistake; and it has been clearly proved to be so in various instances, when *clean* wet spots have been sowed with *pure* seed wheat. In such cases, though the wheat be winter-killed, no chess ever springs up in its place.

We cannot be positive that this is the true explanation of the phenomenon in our new subscriber's field, but we think it more likely to be so, than any thing else that we can suggest at present. We would respectfully recommend the condition or state of that spot to his particular observations. If it should appear that springs ooze out there, and render the grouud *wetter* than other parts of the field, we should think it unnecessary to search for any other cause, and we hope he will permit us to intimate that the stalks which he supposed were wheat, were no other than those of chess,—which indeed are not readily distinguishable so early in the season. One of the

* An excellent method of testing the quality of seed-wheat is, to spread out a handful on a board: Its pretensions to purity may then be readily determined.

best farmers in this county was deceived on that point, with this difference however, that he pronounced real wheat plants to be chess: At harvest they produced genuine wheat.

In regard to the mystery of cheat dwindling away without coming into head, we would ask if it might not have been sown too thick? When it is crowded and overshadowed as we sometimes find it in meadows, it is a very diminutive plant; and we have specimens now in our possession which never bore but one solitary seed on the top. A very little more crowding would have rendered them barren. On the contrary we can assure our subscriber that from chess which we sowed with our own hand in the garden, we had one plant which *yielded more than two thousand seeds*, carefully counted; and we have had two successive crops of chess on the same spot where the seed dropped from that plant: that is, we have traced it through three generations, and it retained every trait of its original character in perfection.

Warmth of Soils.

Sir H. Davy found that a rich black mold containing one quarter of vegetable matter, increased in temperature by exposure to the sun for an hour, from 65º to 88° of Fahrenheit; and that a chalk soil, under similar circumstances was heated only from 65° to 69°. The former, when removed to shade, cooled in half an hour 15°, the latter only 4°. This difference it will at once be perceived, is owing to the different absorbing and radiating power of the two soils; the first from its dark and porous nature, absorbing much more readily the heating rays of the sun, and throwing them off much more rapidly by radiation than the latter, which is light colored and compact.

Hence the reason why crops on compact and tenacious soils, especially if light colored, are more backward in spring and later in verdure in autumn, than on loose and black soils. Hence also why soils for the earliest crops should be siliceous and dark colored, or what is commonly called black sand, such parting the most readily with the surplus water, and becoming soonest warm. While on the contrary, soils for later crops should be more aluminous, or contain a greater mixture of clay, as this absorbs moisture in summer from rain and dews, and retains it a longer time. Hence also the reason that coal dust sprinkled over surfaces of beds sown with peas, beans, &c. appear above ground two or three days earlier in consequence.

Transplanting Evergreens.

It is generally recommended in transplanting evergreen shrubs and trees, to do it in winter, or when a large frozen ball of earth can be removed with the roots, which prevents any exposure of them to the air, and the necessity of applying new earth to them. But it frequently happens, that circumstances render this method very inconvenient, or impossible. When this is the case, they should be transplanted considerable later in spring than common deciduous trees. The best time is when the buds are beginning to swell, or when they are passing from a quiescent state to that of active vegetation, as it is then that they are best prepared to supply by new roots, any loss sustained in their removal.

Temporary and Permanent Manures.

Erroneous estimates are often made of the real value of manures, by overlooking the period of time during which they continue to operate. Some manures produce more immediate and striking effects, by decomposing rapidly. During this decomposition, they furnish a more abundant supply of nourishment for plants. But the present effect is at the expense of the future, for they are soon wasted and gone. Among the more rapidly decomposing manures, are the less solid kinds of animal matter, as fish, and the dung of carnivorous animals. Vegetable manures, and bones, on the other hand, decompose more slowly, and are more permanent.

Hassenfratz manured two portions of a piece of ground of the same soil, as follows:—No. 1, with a mixture of dung and straw highly putrefied. No. 2, with a similar mixture newly made and unputrefied. He observed during the first year, that the plants of No. 1 produced the best crop; but the second year, (no more dung being added,) No. 2 produced the best; the result was the same the third year. After this the manure in both seemed alike exhausted.

The same chemist found that a soil manured with shavings of wood, produced no sensible superiority of vegetation over the same soil unmanured, for the two first years; the third year their effect became visible; but it was not until the fifth year that the soil reached its maximum of fertility.

These experiments show, that when an immediate and powerful effect is to be produced on plants, and the future fertility of the soil is only of secondary importance, manured in the highest state of putrescence are to be applied. But where immediate effect is not desired, and economy in a continued course is sought, manure should always be applied before the putrefactive process commences; for from this period there is a constant escape of nutritious substances; and by the time it has reached its greatest degree of activity, a large portion of the manure is gone, which would have been retained by the soil and plants, had it been earlier applied.

Receipt and Patent Vending.

There is a pretty extensive class of men among us, men too lazy to work, and having the fear of the state prison too vividly before their eyes to steal or counterfeit, yet who adopt measures to obtain a living, in our opinion, less honorable and infinitely more mischievous. One of these ways of obtaining money, and which among the Yankees is called getting a living by hook or by crook, is by procuring a patent for something new, or which may be deemed so—a churn, a gimblet, or a gristmill perhaps—and then traveling in all directions to vend rights, privilege of use, &c. Another secures an antiquated receipt ostensibly producing the most valuable and astonishing results, and forthwith commences a magnificent system of plunder upon the pockets of the gullible many. The truth is, we must feel a pleasure in being cheated—not in the remembrance of it—or we should not suffer these wandering vagabonds to touch our cash so often. A smooth-spoken, rosy-gilled man enters your house, and unfolding his ample pocket-book, lays before you a plan of some machine or implement calculated to facilitate labor, and add materially to the profits of the farmer or mechanic—a churn that will make butter out of skimmed milk—a plough or harrow to go without a team—a pump to draw water from a dry well, with a multitude of other things, represented by a variety of black scrawls on paper, are tendered for your inspection. Should he discover that your way lies not among such articles—and it is a thousand chances to one if our man does not make you believe some one of them is exactly adapted to your farm and circumstances—he turns over a leaf and presents you with receipts to preserve apples the year round, (perhaps by impregnating them with some of the oxides of lead,*)—for boiling potatoes without allowing their skins to crack; or should you be afflicted in body or in mind, for a trifle he will invest you with the power of creating a salve that will cure the rheumatism or the gout in a twinkling—waters that will give instantaneous sight to the blind—and tinctures that will make your conscience or your character white as a sheep's liver, ere you can say "Jack Robinson!"

To be serious, our farmers and our citizens generally, are too much the prey of such designing, speculating men. The utility or inutility of implements, machines, or medicines, should be made at the expense of the inventor, and not at the expense of the public. If an implement, or machine, on proper trial, proves really valuable, there can be no difficulty in obtaining the written testimonials of the fact, from men well known to the public—men who could not be easily deceived, and who would not lend their names to deception, or certify to facts which they had not seen fully sustained. Tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of dollars are in this way annually taken from the hard-working and industrious for patents, and things in themselves utterly worthless, and of which fact the venders themselves must have been perfectly satisfied. On this point we say plainly to our farming friends, beware how, what, and of whom you purchase patents or receipts: ascertain if the principle of the invention offered be practicable in execution, and if so, whether it is one adapted to your circumstances and your wants. Remember, that because a thing is good it is not absolutely necessary you should possess it; and if you do not actually need it, by procuring it you are suffering an unqualified loss.

We have one other remark to make on the subject of patents, and that is, such is the operation of the system, that where an implement or machine is decidedly beneficial, there is in ordinary circumstances no safety for the farmer in their purchase or use. Take for instance the revolving or patent horse-rake, one of the most valuable implements for facilitating labor that science or art has put into the hands of the agriculturist. They are made in various districts, counties, or towns, in which the right of making and using them has been properly secured. Perhaps the supply manufactured is greater than the demand in the privileged district, and then they are distributed in the neighboring towns for sale. Farmers unacquainted with the technicalities of the patent law, purchase, pay the full value of the

* A fact, and the use of which receipt caused the death of a number of cattle and hogs only a year or two since in one of the western counties.

rake, and are satisfied with its operation. By and by along comes the patentee, or the owner of the right for the district or town, and demands of the agriculturist, a sum in general equal to the first cost of the implement, or threatens him with a prosecution. On inquiry the farmer finds that no right has been taken out for the town or county in which he resides; he finds too that the law gives the patentee or the owner of the right, the privilege of proceeding against either the maker, the vender, or the user of the rake, and as the latter person is generally the most responsible of the three, he finds he must again pay for the rake, or, which is worse, experience the vexation and expense of a protracted lawsuit, the greatest evil that can befal the farmer. We are convinced that the discoverer of a useful invention should be amply protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his genius and study; and as perhaps the law of patents cannot be so amended as to meet every supposable case, hard as its operations on the farmer may sometimes be, he must cheerfully submit. Hence we say to the agriculturist, buy no patent horse rakes, excellent as they unquestionably are, unless you first ascertain that you can use them without being compelled at some future day to pay double their value. For ordinary farmers, the single horse rake will answer every purpose; it is more simple in its construction, less liable to be broken or deranged, and may be used without fear of patents, prosecutions, or conflicting claims. G.

Ornamentalal Plants.

From *Joseph Breck's* paper *on Hardy herbaceous Plants* in the Boston Horticultural Register, we select the following notices:

Lobelia verbascifolia.

"Mullein leaved Lobelia is a tall species six feet high, from Nepaul, said to be hardy. It is not in any collection in this vicinity to my knowledge; but would be a valuable acquisition to the border or shrubbery. It has coarse rugosa leaves, and *a long spike of fine red flowers.*"

Lobelia tupa.

This "is a splendid gigantic species from Chili, but probably too tender for open ground cultivation, unless kept through the winter in the green house. I have seen it in flower and thought it was exceedingly rich. The flowers are brilliant orange scarlet, and when in perfection eight feet high."

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A paper in the same Magazine by A. J. Downing of Newburgh *on the Naturalization of Plants*, contains the following:

Morus multicaulis.

"Susceptibility to injury by frost in ligneous plants is increased with the pressure of watery fluid, and diminished by the presence of firm well ripened annual layers of wood. A knowledge of this fact is of the greatest importance to the agriculturist in the selection of soils and situations for crops which are but imperfectly naturalized. We may illustrate this by remarking that plantations of the Chinese Mulberry (*Morus multicaulis,*) a tree that is justly exciting the greatest attention in this country, and which deserves every effort at complete naturalization,—which were situated upon dry gravelly soils, even in cold aspects, withstood almost perfectly the extreme rigors of the last winter in the Eastern States, when extensive fields of the same tree, in moist soils, were entirely cut down to the ground in a great majority of instances."

Azalia indica, &c.

One "mode of naturalizing, consists in placing many tender kinds of herbaceous plants, and some shrubs upon dry rock work or aggregations of stone mingled with soil, where they are found to thrive perfectly. We observed in the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, Mass. an *Azalia indica*, and a species of *Erica*, that had braved the exceedingly low temperature of nearly 30 deg. (Fah.) below zero, the past winter, having been planted for several years previous in a mass of rock-work, where they had annually matured their wood in the most perfect manner. Those persons who are acquainted with the comparative delicacy of these plants, in a climate so cold as that of Massachusetts, will appreciate at once how thoroughly they had become naturalized by this simple process."

Effects of Grafting on Hardy Stocks.

"We should not forget to mention the idea first put in practice we think by the enlightened M. Soulange Bodin of the Horticultural Institute near Paris, of attempting naturalization by grafting partially tender species of plants upon hardy species of the same or a kindred genus, able to withstand the effects of cold. The success of his experiments at the time the results were made known, was flattering. His method was to graft upon large robust stocks, at some considerable distance from the ground, availing himself thereby of the protecting properties of the stock, and of the power which he conceived it to possess of *maintaining its temperature by the communication which its deep roots had with the warmer [subsoil.]*"

The Winter, &c.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber in Otsego county:—"Our winter has been, as it has elsewhere, cold, protracted, and wrapt in a thick covering of snow. This last circumstance, together with deficiency in fodder, will doubtless destroy many sheep. Cattle have also suffered to the last extremity from *want*, absolute want! for there has not been hay sufficient in the county to keep its live stock from starving. When will the farmer learn wisdom from experience? When will he believe that a lesser stock well kept is *more profitable* than a larger number half starved? Add to this fact the additional comfort and freedom from anxiety when he knows that he has enough of fodder. However, the farmer's evils and misfortunes may, if he will, like those of other men's, be turned to some account, and wisdom and profit may be drawn from them.

"I have cut my fodder with a chaff-cutter ever since I have been here; indeed I use three machines, so essential a saving do I consider it of hay, besides many other advantages attending the use of cut feed. Farmers have often looked at my machines, and have thought 'they might *perhaps* be good things;' and some have thought 'they might *perpaps* get one another year;' but so the thing has passed along unattended to, until this year and last year's scarcity of fodder, and the necessity of feeding so much straw, has made them feel their own supineness, and the practice of using straw-cutters will soon become almost general among our intelligent farmers. I also find that cattle sheds, and the habit of tying up, is gaining ground fast in this neighborhood, where I was assured by farmers when I first came, that if I tied up my cattle I should certainly have their feet frozen, &c. &c.—that the best way was to leave them out, and just before going to bed, muster them up, stir them around with a good gad, and throw them a lock of hay."

"P. S. April 10, 1836.—Thermometer at 16° at sunrise! What charming spring weather!!"

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From our correspondent at Otisco, Onondaga county:—"We in Onondaga county have, in common with others, suffered much in consequence of the late severe winter; but judging from the papers, in a less degree than some other parts of the country. There has been less real scarcity of fodder than we have known in some former years, and where proper care has been used, few or no animals of any kind have perished from this cause. Wheat has no doubt suffered much. It was fairly smothered under the immense weight in some places accumulated upon it, and the snow has not by any means entirely disappearsed. Where the middle of the lots are clear, their outer edges are covered by heavy masses of two or three rods in width, and considerable depth; and we know of some fields in which, at the time of writing, (April 15,) scarcely a rod of ground is visible. Late sowed wheat has fared the best. The robin, bluebird, and song sparrow, made their appearance the last week in March, about the time they usually do with us. Fruit trees have probably been as yet uninjured. Nurseries of young trees, and gooseberry bushes, have been much cut up by the mice, independent of the injury they have sustained from the snow."

Farm House.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber at Lewisburgh, (Pa.)—"I have received more information from one year of the Farmer, than I ever did from any other paper in double that space of time. I have been a reader of the Farmer for several years, and have *carefully* read it. It has been my guide in many instances. The most important was the erection of my farm house. Before commencing my building, I was in a quandery upon what plan to build, until I saw the plan given by 'Ulmus' in vol. 2, page 348. The matter was at once settled, and my carpenters followed his plan as near as possible. My house is now completed, and declared by all who see it, to be the best planned house in Union county. I expect to see before long two other houses erected in my neighborhood upon the same plan."

ERRATA.—Page 113, col. 3, line 19, for "preparation"! read *proportion*—page 115, col. 3, line 9 from the bottom, for "have" read *had.*

Five rafts of boards and shingles have arrived from the head waters of the "Genesee." The river is slowly retiring into its accustomed channel, the fury with which it first burst its icy fetters having passed away.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTERS FROM A FATHER,

Living in the State of New York,

To his Son in Western Pennsylvania.

NO. XVII.

Rules to be observed in the Management OF LIVE STOCK — THE MANNER OF NURSING CALVES, &C.

To MY SON—Although it is believed the suggestions contained in my last letter are worthy of your attention, consideration and practical regard, yet I have little expectation that they will be responded to, either by yourself or your fellow citizens, in the manner which would be most pleasing to me. It is hard to persuade farmers to alter the course of their proceedings. That American farmers have it in their power to improve their course of husbandry surprisingly, by introducing the best breeds of European stock, I have not the least doubt. Could you obtain for use in your neighborhood a fine bullock of the Improved Durham Short Horned breed, although it were but half blooded, it would be a valuable acquisition to the husbandry of that place. It appears to me, the peculiar fitness of your soil for the husbandry of live stock, furnishes a reason wherefore you and your fellow citizens should set your aims high in regard to that object. But I will dismiss this subject. It is possible that I have urged the introduction of foreign breeds beyond what its importance requires.

If you cannot obtain the improved breeds of other countries, or if that should not be thought advisable, then make the best use you can of our own native breeds. There are among the breeds of our own country very many fine animals, and these breeds are susceptible of improvement, perhaps to an indefinite extent. It is believed the principal dairies in the country have hitherto been composed chiefly, if not altogether, of native stock. By taking suitable care at first to make judicious selections of animals, and afterwards to perpetuate and improve their good properties, husbandmen may, in a short time, avail themselves of such home-bred animals as will be highly respectable and profitable. In relation to such cases, the suggestions contained in my last letter, relative to employing only the best animals for propagation, will be highly important. It will be important too to exercise much sound judgment and discretion in selecting calves that are intended to be kept and raised. None but the best, or at least none but such as appear to be well bred, healthy, and of good form, should be selected for that use. All such as are under size, feeble, ill shapen, or in any respect unpromising, should be turned over to the butcher, or otherwise disposed of.

There are, in connection with the husbandry of live stock, other precautionary prudencies which are very necessary, but are not in general regarded according to their importance. One is, not to undertake to keep too much stock. This is a very common error, and it is one from which serious injuries frequently result. It should be considered that the value of live stock depends much less on its numerical amount, than on the quality of the animals which compose it. Animals, in order to be rendered profitable, must be well fed. The only proper and profitable method of keeping any sort of live stock, is to keep every animal, from the time of its birth onwards, and at all seasons of the year, in perfecctly good order, and in a thriving condition. Care then should be taken not to keep more stock than can be kept in this manner.

In order to guard against the evils resulting from having more stock than the means of keeping are sufficient to sustain, much good judgment and prudent forecast should be exercised in apportioning the amount of stock to the means provided for keeping the animals. In the spring, the husbandman who keeps stock, should consider and inquire how many acres of grazing ground he has at his disposal, and what number of such animals as he intends to keep that will be likely to supply with pasture. In the fall, he should make similar inquiries relative to the quantity of hay, and other fodder which he has provided for wintering his stock. How many tuns of hay has he in store. If roots, straw, stalks, and other articles of coarse fodder are to be used, then let him inquire how great is the quantity of these articles, and to what quantity of hay may they be supposed to be equivalent. These should be the first inquiries, and then another should follow: What amount of stock is it likely these provisions will be sufficient to keep through the winter? When these questions are settled, the rule always should be, to keep a smaller number of animals than it is supposed the means of keeping might, under favorable circumstances, be sufficient to sustain. The remark which I am now about to make is, in my view, of more than ordinary importance, and I desire you to regard it accordingly. The remark is, that from being under-stocked injuries rarely result; and if they do, they are generally small and trifling; but to be over-stocked is always disastrous. It is far better to be able to sell half a dozen tons of hay in the spring than to starve your stock through the winter, and after all, be obliged to buy even the smallest quantity. It should be considered too, that close grazing in the summer injures pasture, and scanty feeding, either in summer or winter, ruins the stock.

In order to be able to make judicious apportionments, according to the preceding suggestions, it is very necessary to know, as nearly as practicable, how much pasture, and what quantity of hay and other keeping, will be required to keep any given amount of stock through a year. Should it be inquired how much pasture, and what quantity of hay are usually required to keep a horse, or an ox, or a cow, through a year, it is believed very few farmers would be able to answer the question. It would be well for farmers to ascertain themselves, much more than they do, to make accurate observations, in regard to these and many other things. I do not claim to be master of the subject to which I am now calling your attention, nor can I suppose that the idea of infallibility should be attached to the estimates which I am about to submit. From the best lights that have been spread before me, I am led to conclude, that when hay alone is depended on, it usually requires two tons of hay to winter a horse—for one ox about as much—for a cow one and a half tons—for twelve sheep the same as for a cow. It is believed, that for summering either a horse or an ox, at least three acres of good pasture, or an equivalent thereto, will be required. For summering a cow, two and a half acres may suffice—the same for summering twelve sheep.

To the cattle breeder, few things are more important than to know the best manner of nursing and rearing calves. I have taken some pains to avail myself of lights on this subject, in which I have not been altogether unsuccessful, nor yet successful to the entent of my desires and expectations. It is, I believe, generally conceded, that the ancient practice of letting calves suck their dams is not the best, and so far as I know, that practice is generally discontinued. For several reasons which cannot be explained in this letter, it is supposed to be better to take them off at a very early age, and having learned them to drink milk, feed them with that article till they are old enough to be weaned. Yet if new milk is the article of food chiefly depended on, the expense of nursing calves in this way is scarcely less than when they are allowed to suck, and it amounts to a considerable item. For this reason it has long since been considered as a desideratum to devise some less expensive and equally successful way of nursing calves. I am glad to say, there is good reason to believe this has been done.

Several correspondents of the Genesee Farmer have published in that journal the details of their successful practice in nursing calves on skimmed milk, and without the use of any other. Whey too has been used for the same purpose, and it is said with perfectly good success. When either skimmed milk or whey is to be used as an article of food for calves, the practice is, in the first place, to warm it to about the temperature of new milk. Boiling it, and afterwards letting it cool down to that temperature, is said to be better. This being done, the next process is, to mix with it a small quantity of meal. It may be Indian meal, or it may be fine bran, or meal made of oats or barley. As preventives of disease, and preservatives of good health in the young animals, it is recommended to make frequently small additions to their food of such articles as are known to be useful for such purposes. Particularly, flax seed is recommended for that use. This, it is said, should be boiled or soaked to fit it for use, and then it may be given frequently, at the rate of two or three spoonfuls for a calf. It is recomended also to place before calves lumps of chalk, which it is said they will lick, to the great advantage of their health. Or the chalk may be pulverized, and small quantities given them in their food. It scarcely need be added here, that calves, as well as other animals, require salt, and should have it in suitable portions. In all cases, when calves have attained to any considerable age, they should have hay or grass within their reach, of which they may eat enough to form what is called the cud. It is believed that with proper attention to these requisites, and others which experience and sound judgment will suggest, there will be found no difficulty in keeping calves well on skimmed milk or whey. Care, however, should be taken in every stage of feeding, not to feed calves to the full extent of their appetites. This is deemed quite important.

It is admitted, that calves kept upon skimmed milk and whey are more liable to disease than when they are allowed to suck, or are fed upon new milk. It is said, the principal and most dangerous disease to which they are exposed, is that of looseness or scouring. For this a very simple remedy, which is said to be prompt and effectual, is prescribed. It is only to pour into the food prepared for the sick calf, two or three spoonfuls of rennet, such as is used in cheese-making. If calves are costive, as it is said they sometimes are, the remedy recommended in that case is, to give them pot liquor, in which pork, mutton, or bacon has been boiled.

A Father.

New York State, March, 1836.

Last Leaf of a Farmer's Leger.

BY NIAGARA.

Mr. Tucker—In compliance with your request, I send for your disposal a copy of the last leaf of a Farmer's Leger for 1835, or a recapitulation of farm accounts. This "last leaf," or "recapitulation," is obtained by the following course:

1st. I make, on a sheet of drawing paper of good size, a map of my farm, drawing lines to designate fences—(then let a little girl paint these lines after the fashion of an engraved map)—number every field or division of the farm, and let these numbers be the only names by which the fields shall be designated.

2d. Every evening before retiring to rest, in a regular account book procured for the purpose, (called day book,) I charge the expenses of the day to the field or fields where the work has been done that day, and with the same care and precision as a merchant charges his goods, with such remarks on the description of the work and the weather as I may think of consequence.

"1835. No. 4. Dr.
May 6. To 2 teams and drivers dragging in barley,.....$3 00
" 3½ bushels barley sowed to day, (east part,) at 5s.....2 19
" Sowing same, (2 bushels to the acre,).....0 25

The north-east part of this field ploughed last fall, and the barley sowed, dragged in and rolled without further ploughing.

Weather pleasant in forenoon. P. M. cloudy, N. W. wind, and very cold—frost this morning."

The above is a sample of the manner in which I keep my farm accounts.

3d. During the long evenings of the fall season, I post all these accounts into a Leger of suitable size, kept expressly for *farm accounts*, and no other. By the close of the year I will have my accounts all posted up and footed. Then,

4th. Carry these footings, with descriptions, results, &c. forward to "the last leaf of the Leger" for that year, and I have, as will be seen, the kind of crop on each field, the expense of cultivation, the amount of the crop, the profits of each field, and the profits per acre, &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, if all our farmers should follow a similar course from year to year, there would be an immense amount of agricultural matter committed to paper, and if never made accessible to the farming community by publication, it would at least be accessible to the writer, and to his posterity. And might it not possibly be of service to them? Would they not ascertain the most profitable crops, and the most profitable manner of cultivation—the proper quantity of seed—time of harvest—and, *especially*, whether there is any particular advantage gained by "*sowing in the moon?*" &c. &c.

Recapitulation of Farm Accounts for 1835.

Nos. of Lots.	Acres.	Kind of Produce.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Profits.	Prof per acre.
No. 1....	14	Hay, wheat and corn...	$59 89	$207 38	$147 49	$10 53
2....	10	Hay.....	24 00	153 00	129 00	12 90
3....	5	Hay.....	10 50	78 35	67 85	13 55
4....	8¾	Corn, barley and beans.	65 28	190 76	125 48	14 70
6....	6¼	Wheat.....	52 10	200 35	148 25	22 80
9....	4	Hay.....	8 63	40 00	31 37	7 84
10....	10	Wheat	73 25	335 30	262 05	26 20
11....	16¾	Wheat, hay and oats..	58 07	239 57	181 50	10 91
Orchard,..	5	Fruit and peas.....	36 65	182 56	145 91	30 68
Fruit yard,	1¼	Potatoes and corn.....	21 76	62 50	40 74	32 10
Garden,...	¼	Variety.....	19 82	30 00	10 18	20 36
Total,..	81¼ acres.		$429 95	$1719 77	$1289 82	$15 91 aver.

But perhaps the above would be more intelligible to some, if put in the following form, to wit:

38½ tons hay, at $12,.....			$462 00
48 bushels peas, at 8s.....			48 00
109	"	oats, at 44 cts.....	47 96
129	"	corn, at 6s.....	96 75
120	"	barley, at 6s.....	90 00
124	"	potatoes, at 3s.....	46 50
630	"	wheat, at 8s. 9d.....	689 06
12 cart loads pumpkins, at 8s.....			12 00
14 bushels white beans, at 12s.....			21 00
12	"	onions, at 6s.....	9 00
60	"	mangel wurtzel, at 2s.....	15 00
Straw sold at the barn,.....			37 00
Fall feed sold,.....			23 50
Apples converted into pork,.....			37 50
Apples sold,.....			85 50
			$1719 77

EXPENSES AS FOLLOWS:

For seed grain,.....	$59 91	
" seed clover,.....	15 45	
" plaster,.....	21 50	
" team & manual labor,	307 09	
" Manure,.....	26 00	
		$429 95
Profits,.....		$1289 82

Although the foregoing may be called a fair business, yet I am fully persuaded that the time is not far distant, when the profits of farming will double the foregoing statement, and this by improvements which are every year made and making in agriculture and agricultural implements. The first great secret at which we should aim, is the perfection of the soil, in nutritive qualities, by the application of various manures, and clearing it from stumps, old logs, roots, stone, and all manner of foul seeds. And the second is, the introduction and use of the most approved and labor-saving implements; and third, a judicious rotation of crops of the most profitable kinds. And here I cannot forbear—although so much is communicated in your useful paper on the subject of clover almost every week—I say I cannot forbear entering my decided conviction of the utility and very great importance of the general cultivation of this soil enriching grass. And this I do from actual experiment, one case of which was made on lot No 10 in the foregoing recapitulation. That field is 80 rods square. In 1833 it was in wheat, about 18 bushels per acre. In the spring of that season I sowed two acres through the middle of the field to clover. In the following spring, 1834, I sowed the south 4 acres to peas. The next 2 acres was the clover strip. The next 2 acres I sowed to barley, and the remaining 2 acres to peas. In September the whole field was sowed with wheat at the same time. This was done purposely as an experiment, and the difference in the crop was strikingly manifest. The result of the experiment was about as follows: That part which was after barley was the poorest, very considerably, say 20 bushels to the acre. That after peas a medium crop, say 25 bushels to the acre. That after clover was very heavy—at any rate more than 40 bushels to the acre. The whole field averaged about 30. I ought to have stated before, however, that 2 acres of the peas were sowed with plaster at the time of sowing the peas. No material difference in the pea crop, but the wheat on that part was at least 25 per cent. larger than that which had not received the plaster. Yours, &c. Niagara.

Lockport, April 8, 1836.

The Honey Bee.

BY J. H.

Mr. Tucker—I am in this number to show how five swarms out of six may be drawn, when they are in the act of swarming, directly into the hive made ready for their reception. To effect this, every thing must be prepared beforehand; the hive well cleansed if it happens to be an old one—the better way is to burn it out with straw. The time that bees swarm is for the most part, in this section of the country, in the latter part of May and the fore part of June, though I have known and saw myself on the *fourth day of July* of the last year, two swarms come out and declare themselves independent of the mother hives, and formed themselves into new kingdoms, and although it was late in the season, yet they did well, and collected a sufficient quantity of honey to keep themselves through the winter. As I have mentioned heretofore, the hive must be turned up and brushed out every day, especially the forepart of the season, but as the time for swarming draws nigh, this cannot be done on account of the increase and the crowding numbers of young bees, which fill the hive to overflowing. Indeed, when the hive is thus full the bees cleanse the hive themselves, and drive the worms out. It becomes necessary, in this stage of their existence, to watch their movements, as they become very restive just before swarming, and are often seen issuing forth from the hive in great numbers, and running up and down on the outside of the hive, and seem to be impatient for the time to arrive, when the young Queen shall give the signal for their exodus from the mother kingdom.

When this signal is given, the whole of the young swarm rush forth with great impetuosity, many of them falling to the ground, some of which never rise again, owing to their being too young, or some defect in the wings, which have not before been tried and proved. And here again it is necessary to watch the swarm which is coming out, lest their young queen should be among those that fall to the ground, and not be able to rise again. When this is the case she will be seen running on the ground, and generally with a number of bees directly in her trail, following hard after. She must in that case be taken up in the hand carefully, and carried to the hive prepared for the reception of the new swarm, and placed where she may run into the hive. It will be seen that the whole swarm will soon gather to the hive, and enter in after their queen with apparent demonstrations of great joy. As this seldom happens, we will not dwell any longer upon it, but pass to fulfil the case promised.

The hive being well cleansed, let it be placed four or six rods in front of the bee-house, on an old table or a form, or a board laid upon blocks, so as to elevate it a little from the earth, leaving one side of the hive raised an inch from the stand. In the morning, when you are confident the bees will swarm in the course of the day, take a small bunch of bee-balm and dip it in a bowl of salt and water, and rub your hive thoroughly, inside and out, until your balm is quite worn to pieces, and leave the hive on the stand; let it be the business of your family to have an eye to the bees as often as they can, and the moment they are seen beginning to swarm, let some person go quickly with another small bunch of balm, and rub it to bits on the outside of the hive, and leave it for the bees as soon as possible, for they will be gathering around the hive before you finish rubbing it,—they will light upon the hive and take possession thereof. But should it so happen, (as it does sometimes,) that they manifest an unwillingness to enter the hive, then they may be gently scraped down on to the stand with a stick, and this may be repeated until they will enter the hive.

It will at once be seen that this mode of hiving bees saves much trouble, and often much difficulty, and sometimes not a little fear, as it is known to every one that this small insect carries a deadly weapon. The last season I kept through the winter two hives of bees only; they sent forth three swarms each, every one of which were drawn directly into the new hive in the manner above described. J. H.

Ticks on Sheep.

A simple, easy, and infallible method of destroying them.

Take Scotch snuff, open the wool on the back of the sheep from head to tail, dust in a small quantity so as barely to color the felt,—do the same on the belly—pursue the same process by making a ring around the neck near the head, and another near the shoulders, and a third back of the shoulders, and a fourth around the body at the flanks of the sheep. The odor of the snuff will diffuse itself through the whole fleece in such a manner as to destroy the ticks in the course of two or three days, and will in no degree injure the sheep or the wool. To apply a suitable quantity, and nothing more, of the snuff, procure from a tinman a tin box of the size of a tin pepper-box, which will cost six cents—have the cover or cap shaped like a tunnel, with five quite small holes at the little end of the cap—fill it with snuff, then use it in the parted wool as you would a pepper box when you cook a beef-steak. I give this from experience, and say with confidence that it will not fail of the desired effect. J. H.

Canada Thistles.

BY W. P. ROLLO.

Mr. Tucker—A writer in the sixth number of the Genesee Farmer, asks how he "can, with the least trouble, destroy the Canada thistle." The thistle, as it exists in this section of the country, is in small patches, seldom occupying an acre of land, yet almost every farm has some. The only successful method of treatment I am acquainted with, is according to the following experiment. In the summer of 1834, I had a patch of about one-fifth of an acre. They were pastured, and cut with a hoe close to the ground four times in that season. I cut them the first time in June, when they were about six inches in height, and spent two hours' time; at the second time of cutting they were much thicker than the first, but by quickening my motion I cut them in less than three hours; at the two last cuttings, two hours were spent mostly in seeking them out. Since that time but very few plants have been found. All the farmers that have tried the hoe thoroughly have succeeded, and are satisfied that this is the cheapest method, as the feed the first season is a full remuneration for all trouble. To those who have fields fitted for cultivation that are covered with the thistle, I would suggest the following course: Seed thick with clover as soon as possible—mow the first season for hay—pasture the second, and follow with a hoe as long as a thistle can be found. This is a summary mode of treatment, and if adopted will accomplish a very desirable object. Wm. P. Rollo.

Holland Patent, April 19, 1836.

Mr. Tucker—On the 30th of May last, I had a cow which produced a calf, and on milking obtained from her 16 quarts of milk, weighing 33 lbs. 13 ozs. At evening she was turned into a fresh clover pasture,—the next morning was so bloated as to be unable to get up, by eating clover when a heavy dew was upon it. I first stabbed her side to let out the wind, but fearing that might fail to raise her, I took my fleams and bled her; but still feeling anxious for the safety of the cow, and having heard that melted lard was good in such cases, I administered a pint of it, which seemed to cause her death in about three minutes. I mention this to elicit information, and as a caution to others against quackery in doctoring animals. If you think the above worthy a place in your excellent paper, please insert it.

Yours, &c. Arvin Rice.

Hannibal, April 16, 1836.

S. C. Jones has two packets nearly completed, whose hulls or bodies, are of iron which will unquestionably "go ahead" of any thing on the canal.

White & other Washes, Cheap Paints, &c.

As this is the month when the cleanly, prudent farmers should be giving his *Barn, Stables*, and other out-houses, *garden and other fences*, a coat of *wash* of some kind; and above all, as it is a period when the frugal house-wife by the aid of a coat or two of white wash makes old things look new and cleanses, and purifies her kitchen, pantries, and cellars, we take pleasure in annexing the following recipes from which each may select such as may suit his or her taste best.

—

TO MAKE A BEAUTIFUL AND LASTING WHITEWASH.

Take ½ peck unslacked lime, pour on it a kettle of boiling water; while the lime is slacking add a gallon of stale chamber-lie; when the lime is perfectly slacked dilute it with water to the proper consistence, and add to this mixture ½ ounce of Prussian blue. This will give you a beautiful and lasting wash that will neither peal off nor turn yellow, and will look nearly as well as white paint. By increasing the quantity of blue you may make either a pale or dark blue as best suits your taste—or if you prefer it, by adding yellow or red ochre, you may impart either of these tints to your wash.

—

TO MAKE A CHEAP PAINT OR WHITE-WASH.

Take 2 quarts skimmed milk,
" 2 ounces fresh slacked lime,
" 2 pounds whiting.

Put the lime into a stone vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, then add the remainder of the milk. When this is done, crumble and spread the whiting on the surface of the fluid, in which it will gradually sink. It must, after all the whiting has been precipitated, be well stirred, or ground as you would other paint, when it will be fit for use. By the addition of any coloring matter you may make it suit your fancy.

It should be put on with a paint brush, and when dry, a second coat should be given it.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for 27 square yards.

—

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH AND STUCCO WHITE.

The basis for each is lime, which must be first slaked with hot water in a small tub or piggin and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form through a fine sieve to obtain the flour of the same. It must be put on with a painter's brush—two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make a fluid for the roof and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible; and coating for brick, tile, stone-work, and rough-cast, to render them impervious to water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance.

The *proportions* in each recipe are *five gallons.* Slake your lime as before directed, say six quarts, into which put one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean; then add to the 5 gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three fourths of a pound of potash, the last to be gradually added, four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes, say hickory. You may add any coloring matter your taste may dictate. It should be put on with a painter's brush; it will it is said look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate; will stop the small leaks, prevent the moss from growing, and render the part painted with it incombustible.

Second. To make a brilliant stucco white-wash. Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime (oyster shell lime will do as well,) slake as before directed; add ¼ lb. of whiting or burnt alum pulverized, 1 lb of sugar, 3 pints of rice flour made into a thin and very well boiled paste, 1 lb. of clean glue, dissolved by simmering over a slow fire. It is more brilliant than plaster of Paris, and will last for 50 years. It should be put on warm.

—

CHEAP WHITE PAINT.

One pound of unslacked lime, 1 lb. Spanish Whiting, 1 gallon of sweet Milk, 1 gallon Flax-

seed Oil, 1 tablespoonful of Salt;—pour on the lime sufficient water to slake it, and while the lime is slaking, pour on the oil so as to cook it thin, add the whiting and salt, then pour on the milk and stir it well.

—

A CHEAP GREEN PAINT.

Take 4 lbs. of Roman Vitriol, and pour upon it a tea kettle full of boiling water: when the vitriol is dissolved, add two pounds of pearlash, and stir the mixture well with a stick until the effervescence ceases: then add a quarter of a pound of pulverized yellow arsenic, and stir the whole together. Lay it on with a paint brush, and if the wall has not been painted before, two or three coats will be necessary. If a pea green be required, put in less, and if an apple green, more of the yellow arsenic. The cost of this paint is less than one fonrth of oil color, and the beauty far superior.—*Yankee Farmer*

A New Harrow.

A Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. gives the following account of an agricultural novelty exhibited there:

Were a good, hale and intelligent *Farmer* to come to Washington, as many do, from the near or far west, and were he to enter the Rotunda, "*so plaguey big*" as afrank and open child of simplicity called it in my hearing but yesterday, the first thing that would strike his attention would be a most novel and useful piece of machinery called "a revolving harrow and seed cart," invented by a middle-aged, intelligent and very ingenious man by the name of *Woodside*, and clerk in one of the Departments. Will your farming readers excuse me for the blunders I may make in my description of this harrow and seed cart, for to do justice to my ignorance, I would not venture unaided to define the difference between a harrow cart and a stage coach. You have curiosity which always prompts every *bonafide* New Englander to bore every one he meets with a question. However, a day or two since led me in pursuit of the Harrow Seed Cart inventor. Common sense told me it was a labor saving machine, and might do good if introduced among the tillers of the soil in your section of the country. But to the advantages of this new piece of machinery, which in the outset led me to say has the recommendation of a little army of practical and scientific Agriculturists, among whom are Senators, Representatives, Judges and others.

Alone with one man and two or three horses, it will accomplish more work in a given time and in a manner better than could be done by the old harrow with six men and twelve horses. There is a great saving of seed which gives the new harrow a great advantage both in neatness and economy over the old. Some of its advantages are the following. It will not clog in working,—it can be changed in five minutes, so simple is its construction, into an ordinary ox or horse cart—it pulverizes the soil—destroys the weeds—eradicates effectually the wire grass, crab grass, dewberry vines, &c. by bringing them to the surface of the soil where the sun soon destroys them. A cylinder is attached to the cart which when well known I think will dispense entirely with the use of the plough. The cylinder is five feet and a half in length and about six inches in diameter. An additional cylinder can also be furnished containing a set of coulters or knives, for scarifying meadow ground and the roots of meadow grass. The cost of the implement with a copy right to supply the whole county of the purchaser is two hundred dollars.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

A Broom Corn Mania

Is getting up in this region, and the coming spring, from appearances, little else will be seen in the meadows. Broom Brush is unexampled in price, selling readily at 15 cents, and ashes to put on broom corn land, sell at twenty-five cents per bushel in this village. The produce of an acre of Broom corn was sold the other day in this town for $130!—*Northampton Courier.*

Great Sale of Real Estate in St. Joseph.—The sale of real estate—village lots, &c., in St. Joseph, during the last week or ten days, we are credibly informed, amounted to between $90,000 and $100,000! Mr. Huff of that place sold his interest, to L. P. Spanger Esq., of Mottville, for $41,000!—*Niles Mich. Gaz.*

Dutch upon Dutch.—A letter is now being advertised in the Buffalo Republican directed to "Doctor Vanderkenbugerdundertromp."

Seed Potatoes.

THE following choice varieties of Potatoes, selected with care for seed, may be obtained at the ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

Early Ash leaved Kidney,
Early Frame or June,
Kidney Pink Eye,
Sault St. Marie or Black Kidney,
Foxite,—Irish Cup,
Mercer,—*Mashannock*,

Also for sale Rhutarb or Pie Plant, Sea Kale and Asparagus Roots. ap23f2t

Hussey's Grain Cutter.

THIS *Machine* has been successfully used in this vicinity for the two last years. It has also been used in the Western States, for cutting both grain and grass. Certificates of a number of experienced farmers who have seen the machine in operation, have been published in the Genesee Farmer, and in other papers. (See Genesee Farmer, Vol. 5, No. 16, page 128.) Further evidence of this kind is deemed unnecessary. The subscriber is duly authorized by the Patentee, to sell rights for any part of the State of New York. Machines may be had by applying to the subscriber, or to B. W. Bills, of Mount Morris. Those who wish for machines, to be ready for next harvest, will do well to apply soon. The price of a machine will not exceed $150. J. HORSFORD.

Moscow, Livingston County, N. Y. ap23f3w

English Seed Notice.

JAMES HOUGHTON having disposed of his entire importation of English Field and Garden Seeds to REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, gives notice that the Seed Office advertised by him will not be opened; but persons desirous of obtaining any of the seeds, can procure them at the Rochester Seed Store.

Rochester, April 13, 1836. april 16-fr2ta6t

Rochester Seed Store,

NO. 5 ARCADE AVENUE, 2 DOORS FROM THE POST-OFFICE.

THE subscribers. having completed their arrangements for the season, now offer to the public a fine assortment of English and American Field and Garden Seeds, all of which were raised *the past season* in the most careful manner for this establishment, or obtained from the most respectable and responsible foreign sources, and their vitality tested before offered for sale. Being determined to sell nothing but what is of the best quality, and at as low prices as they can be had elsewhere, they are confident that with regard to *variety*, *quality* and *price*, they cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Silk Worms' Eggs, Mulberry Seed and Trees, for sale. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

april 7-fartf

Robbins' Planting Machine.

WITH this Machine Corn, Beans, Peas, Broom Corn, Mangel Wurtzel, Turneps, Onions, and seeds of almost every description, can be planted with more system and correctness than can be done in the usual manner of planting with the hand and hoe. One man may easily plant five acres a day, placing the seeds any given distance apart, from two or more inches, and in rows two and a half feet apart.

Machines can be had by applying to REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, Rochester; C. N. BEMENT, Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, Albany; BUSHROD BUCK, Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Mass.; and DANIEL T. BUCK, Lowville, Lewis county, agent and proprietor for making and vending said machines, at all of which places it is intended to keep a supply on hand.

Lowville, Nov. 24, 1835. nov 28-6m

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

17, *Exchange-street, Rochester.*

BUYS and sells Farms and City Property on commission, and attends to the collection of Mortgages.

☞ Several valuable Farms for sale.

February, 1836. feb 20f6m*

Wanted,

A SITUATION as *Gardener*, by a married man with a small family, who has served his time to the business in the old country, and has had several years experience in America—who understands the management of Green and Hot Houses, and is perfect master of his business in all its departments—who has served many of the principal gentlemen in the state of New York, and to whom reference can be given if required. Letters (post paid) stating particulars will be immediately attended to. Direct to J. H., Aurora post-office, Cayuga county, State of New York. april 16-f3t

Ely's Vineyard,

HALF a mile east of the Conrt-House, and 20 rods north of Main street, where may be had various kinds of Grape Vines, from one to six years' growth, at various prices, fsom one dollar down to six cents, according to the age and quelity of the vine. Also Grape Vine Cuttings.

ALSO—Plum, Pear, Peach, Apple, and Locust Trees, and Shrubbery of different kinds.

The infirmities incipent to old age, induces me to offer the premises for *SALE*. The lot contains two acres of land, handsomely laid out, the center part most y filled with grape vines, surrounded with fruit trees and shrubbery—the whole nearly inclosed by a board fence and a focnst hedge.

Notwithstanding the unprecented cold and frosty weather, we gathered more than 4,000 lbs. of grapes the last season. Had the season been usually good, we probably should have obtained as many as 6,000 lbs. One vine had more 1500 clusters, and we gathered 220 lbs of grapes. Had they ripened well there would have been a great addition to the weight, for as it was, many rotted on the ground. There is a decent and convenient Dwelling House on the lot nearly finished.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments made easy.

If the place is not sold, it will be let on sharos for the ensuing season. ALEXANDER ELY.

Rochester, April 7, 1936. ap 9-fif

THE SILK CULTURIST

AND FARMER'S MANUAL.

Published monthly by the Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, at 50 cents per annum. Volumes I. and II.

THE object of this publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the Silk business. The cultivation of the *Mulberry Tree* in all its varieties—rearing Silk Worms—the production of Cocoons—reeling and manufacturing Silk, and Dyeing the same. The publication will contain a complete manual of the Silk Culture from sowing the seed to preparing for market—Sewing Silk and Twist—and will keep the Culturist advised with regard to the progress of the enterprise—the formation of Societies and Companies, Enactments of Legislatures for the promotion of the object, and facts, and experiments of individuals. It will also contain choice articleson new and interesting subjects connected with agriculture.

THE CULTURIST was commenced in April last, and there are now published *Five Thousand Copies* monthly, with a rapidly increasing circulation. Arrangements have been made to furnish the first volume to those who make early application for the second. Each volume will contain ninety-six quarto pages. One dollar forwarded to F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Conn. free of expense, will pay for both volumes, or fifty cents for the latter. The second volume commences the first of April. No subscriptions received unless paid in advance.

Knowing the great difficulty of obtaining genuine Seed at a distance, the Secretary of the Society will forward *White Italian Mulberry Seed for* 1000 *Trees* to those who are subscribers to the First Volume and order the *Second*, and to those who subscribe for both Volumes before the first of July next.

Newspapers copying the above will be entitled to the second volume.

Hartford, Conn. April, 1836.

☞ REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, Agents, Rochester. april 16

Progress of Agriculture in England.

The introduction of fallows between successive corn crops, was a very great improvement on the previous practice; but the substitution of green crops for fallow, on all but stiff clay lands, has been the greatest of improvements ever made in agriculture; and has effected as great and beneficial a revolution in it as the introduction of the steam engine and of the spinning frame, has done in manufactures. There is abundant evidence to show, that the culture of turnep, as a field crop, was carried on to some extent in several English counties, in the latter part of the 17th century. But the practice spread only by very slow degrees; and it was not till its introduction into the county of Norfolk, in the reigns of George I, and George II, when it was prosecuted on a large scale by Lord Viscount Townshead and others, that its signal importance became obvious. At the period referred to, the whole north-western part of the country, which has long been one of the best cultivated districts of the empire, consisted of mere sandy wastes, sheepwalks and warrens, worth little or nothing. These were converted into highly productive arable land, by enclosing, marling, and the aid of the turnep husbandry, which is as it were, the corner stone of the Norfolk, or improved system of husbandry. The same practices that had produced such splendid results in Norfolk—that had made sandy wastes yield the most luxurient crops of wheat and barley—have been gradually extended, with similar effects, to many other parts of the Kingdom. The produce in corn of the light soils, in all the moderately well cultivated districts of the empire, has in consequence been more than trebled; at the same time that a vast supply of green food has been obtained for the feeding of cattle and sheep, and the production of the most valuable manure.

But, signal as has been the improvements in arable husbandry since 1760, the improvements made in stock husbandry, or in the breeding and fattening of cattle, have been still more considerable. No efforts for this purpose seems to have been made with judgment, and proper perseverence, till after 1750 when Mr Bakewell, of Dishley, in Leicestershire, began his career. Mr. Gulley of Northumberland, soon after entered on the same course; and the signal success by which their efforts were attended, roused a spirit of emulation in a host of others. But the rapid increase of manufacturies and commerce, and, consequently of the town and population, after the peace of Paris, in 1763, by creating a corresponding demand for butchers' meat, gave the principal stimulus to the improvements that have since been made in stock husbandry. It was not easy to over-rate their importance. We have already seen that, at an average, the weight of cattle and sheep have been a good deal more than doubled since about 1750; so that a stock of 5,000,000 head of cattle, at present, would be more than equal to 10,000,000 at that epoch. But the number, as well as the weight of the cattle, having been materially increased in the interval, the supply of butchers' meat must have increased in a corresponding proportion, or been at least trebled. There has also, owing to the same cause, been a very great increase in the produce of wool. The supply of the latter article, produced in England and Wales, in 1800, was estimated at about 284,000 packs, of 240 lbs. each. But, owing to the increased size of the animal, and the greater weight of the fleece, the same number of sheep that produced 384,000 packs, in 1800, were estimated by the best wool-growers and wool-staplers, to produce 463,000 in 1830, being an increase in the interval of no less than 20 per cent. It is true that the quantity of the wool has rather deteriorated, for it seems to be impossible to procure both a heavy and a fine fleece. Taking, however, the increased weight of the carcass and the increased weight of the fleece into account, sheep are believed to be more profitable at present than at any former period; and, for the last three or four years, they have been the most productive species of stock kept in the kingdom.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Silk Manufacture in France.

The amount of Manufactured silk exported from France during the year 1835 is almost incredible. From authentic statements it appears to have been the enormous sum of $22,700,000, and that one third of this amount was brought to the United States. Had the people growed the raw material on their farms and manufactured it in their families and factories, the very considerable sum of $7,566,666 would have been saved the past year, besides giving employment to thousands who have consumed their time in idleness and poverty.—*Silk Culturist.*

Sewing-Silk

Is selling in this town at $10½ per pound. It is becoming a scarce article, and already we feel the necessity of having our Northampton Silk Company in operation. It has been ascertained by a careful computation, that not less than $15,000 worth of silk stuffs were sold in this town during the year 1835. One firm sold $4000 worth. Only think of that! *Fifteen thousand dollars* sent out of this single town to purchase the one luxurious article of Silk! when if our farmers had had the business of silk growing in their eye five years since, this comfortable amount could have just as well been put in their own pockets. What one item of produce is there raised in the Northampton Meadows which furnishes an income of $15,000?—*Ib.*

Soak your Seed.

Before mulberry seed is sown, it should be soaked, for at least twenty-four hours, in water about blood warm. This should never be neglected, as good seed often fails to germinate when it is omitted.—*Ib.*

Mangel Wurtzel & Turnep Seeds.

A LARGE importation of superior MANGEL WURTZEL, WHITE FIELD, AND OTHER TURNEP SEEDS, together with a fine lot of English Garden Seeds, of the growth of 1835, will be received at the ROCHESTER SEED STORE on the opening of navigation, about the 1st of May.

We are confident these seeds will prove of the first quality, and they will be afforded at a less price than heretofore.

Notice will be given of their arrival.

april 16-fr2t REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Seed Agencies

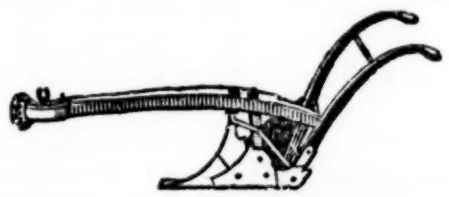
IN LOCKPORT, BUFFALO & LE ROY.

THE proprietors of the Rochester Seed Store, have appointed G. W. Merchant, Lockport, Messrs. W. & G. Bryant, Buffalo, and Messrs. Gates & Bradley, Le Roy, Agents for selling their Seeds.

At each of the above places, the public will find a large and superior assortment of Seeds, which we are confident will give general satisfaction.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester, April, 1836. april 9



Rochester Plough Factory,

(JACKSON'S OLD STAND,) NO. 90, STATE-STREET.

THE subscriber is now finishing a large assortment of Ploughs of the most approved patterns, and warranted of first rate eastern castings and good timber.

Also—Cultivators and Road Scrapers, made of cast iron, and a first rate article. A general assortment of Shares, Land Sides, and other articles for repairing, constantly on hand, which he flatters himself will be an inducement to farmers to give him a call, instead of buying ploughs that are sent into the country from a distance, and no certainty of getting shares, &c. for repairing. Repairing done at short notice. Cash paid for old cast iron.

P. D. WRIGHT.

Rochester, March 12, 1836. mar 18-f3trtf

Chaptals Agricultural Chemistry

A FEW copies of this new and valuable work for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

april 9-f4t REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

The two imported Horses,

"TURK" and "ALFRED,"

Will serve a limited number of mares this season, 1836.

"TURK,"

WAS bred by Wm. Cobb, Esq, of Lonsbro', Yorkshire, England, is 3 years old, and of a fine bay color. He was got by Goodlass' Catfoss, his dam by Rotsey's Old Volunteer, grand-dam by Battle Stephenson's noted horse Caythorp, great grand-dam by Laurence Stephenson's old horse, which went in one season to 300 mares. Catfoss was got by Young Turk, his dam by Volunteer, grand-dam by Dunsley's noted Coach horse.

The sire of "*Turk*" was allowed to be the best horse that traveled England, and carried off the premiums wherever he was shown; such was the anxiety to obtain his breed, that every gentleman put to him his own stock.

"ALFRED,"

Was bred by Mr. Fox of Byton, county of York, England, is 4 years old, and of a rich bay color, was got by Strickland's King Alfred, his dam by Mr. Stubb's old horse, grand-dam by Frank's Volunteer, great grand-dam by Harrison's horse of Sketenbec. Mr. Stubb's old horse was by Dunsley's old horse, dam by Owston's horse of Seamer. Mr. Dunsley's horse was by Agar's Old Dart, dam by Old Rainbow. Frank's Volunteer was by Milner's Old Volunteer of Brandsburtou. King Alfred was bred by Sir George Strickland, and was got by Providence, dam by Nichols' Coach horse, grand-dam by Etty's Coach horse. Providence was by Peerless, dam by Volunteer, &c. &c.

The above horses are from the most valuable and celebrated breeds in England, from whence they were brought to this country by Thomas Weddle, now of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, their present owner.

TERMS.

"TURK"—20 dollars each mare,
"ALFRED"—10 dollars do.

Payment 1st January by approved notes without interest.

Those desirous of putting mares are requested to give in their names as early as possible, as the horses will only be allowed to serve a small number this season, and the list has already reeeied many subscribers. They are the joint property of the said Thomas Widdle and George Wordon of Seneca, to either of whom reference may be made for any further particulars.

These horses will stand at Mr. Fordon's, who resides one mile south of Dr. Woodworth's Tavern, Flint Creek, on the Canandaigua and Geneva Turnpike.

Good accommodations for the mares, (which are to be at the owner's risk,) and every attention will be paid to them. THOMAS WEDDLE.

The old Norton Farm, E. Bloomfield, }
April 1st, 1836. }

The noted Bull "**ROVER,**" (imported by Thomas Weddle,) of the pure improved Durham Short Horn breed, will stand at Mr. Fordon's during the months of June and July next for cows, at 5 dollars each. april 9-f4t

Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, *Monroe* co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1835.